## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

OF JOR N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- LEAH, THE FORSARES. WALLACK'S THEATER Broadway.-HERRINTE

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.-HARLET. LAURA KEENE'S THEATER, Broadway.-FAIR ONE

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.-PIEARRO-PAUL BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—WANDERING BOYS-JACK

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Niblo's Saloon-Afternoon-Li

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Living Hipporotanus, Nas 1:10 . Ac, at all hours—Puanton— Young America, Afternoon and Evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanica' Hall, 472 Broad

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 516 Broadway .- ETHIOPIA BROADWAY MENAGERIE, Broadway.-LIVING WIL

AMERICAN THEATRE No. 666 Broadway .- BALLE PARISIAN CARINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn, -- BTRIOPIAM BROOKLYN ATHEN BOM .- DE. MACGOWAN'S LECTO

New York, Saturday, February 14, 1863.

## THE SITUATION.

Despatches from Cairo state that the levees on the Mississippi side of the river, twelve miles below Helens, at Yazoo Pass, have been cut by our forces. They have also been cut at Greenville and on the Louisiana side, opposite Lake

A barge loaded with coal is said to have run the blockade at Vicksburg on Sunday. The railroad between Selina and Meridian is completed so as to enable the rebels to carry their troops to Vicksburg at a short notice.

There is nothing new to-day from the Potomac army or from Charleston.

Captain Curtis, of the brig Samuel Churchman from Miragoane, arrived yesterday, reports that on Pebruary 4, latitude thirty-four, longitude seventy-five, he saw a large steamer, painted black, steering west; but when they saw the brig she altered her course and stood towards here but night coming on, with a very heavy rain and thick weather, she got out of sight. The steamer was supposed to be the rebel privateer Alabama.

# EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship Etna, from Queenstown on the 29th ultimo, arrived at this port early yesterday morning. Her news is four days later.

The Emperor of France was endeavoring to perfect a new plan for mediation or intervention in the war affairs of the United States, with, it was said, the view of promoting a peace between the North and South. M. Prouyn de Lhuys had addressed a circular to the French Ministers in London, Berlin, Vienna and St. Petersburg, directing them to "sound" the feeling of the Cabinets of these countries upon the propriety of tendering simple counsels to the "beiligerent parties in Washington and Richmond," advising them to name commissioners charged to examine, "with or without an armistice," the basis of a settlement.

Articles published almost simultaneously in La Nucion. La France and the Opinion Nationale, of Faris-the special newspaper organs of the Emperor, the Empress and Prince Napoleon show that France is exceedingly anxious to bring about a pen in America, in the interest of her cotton manufacturers and the elevation and extension of her political prestige on this side of the

new Archi. shop of Paris, in a letter addressed to the people of his late see, strikes an eccies asterni blow at Russia and England for refusing to job Napoleon in his first effort at media-

The Landon Shipping Gazette of the 29th of Jacuary hands what will be Napoleon's alternative if his latest project for in aliled interference is rejected by the other great Powers? The Gawere ave ... It may be taken for granted that the offered negotiation will be rejected at Washington;" and asus: "What follows the compulsory cessation or to tilities, or a marftime war with the North? Can the country afford to let the French Emperor proceed alone to his American policy? or is he acting upon an understanding with her Majesty's

The steamer Georgiana, the tender of the Alabonns, was in the harbor of Holyhead, England, and went to sea on the 24th of January, bound for Nassao. She had a formulable crew of rough looking men of almost every European nationality. She mounts twenty-eight guns, and carries out a quantity of tea and ther necessaries for the use of the crew of the Alabama. A letter from Holyhead says:- "Her crew-rather numerous, by the way were all be tried like partis, and reminded the bystenders forcibly of Cooper's heroes. She is bound for America, and looks just the thing for running the blockade."

On the 25th of January the clipper ship Elega Bossail, Captain Stalker, arrived at Lavetpool, from Nassau, with about 1,500 baies of coston.

The cotton was brought to Nassau by the "blockade breakers.

The operation of the Russian military conser tion, or draft, in Poland eventuated in a general and widespread uprising against the authority of the Czar in the ancient kingdom. The movement may be called a national military revo-A general massacre of all Russian troops in the country was planned for the night of the 22d of January, and in order to ffect it attacks were everywhere made upon the detachments of soldiers separately cantoned. The Poles killed all the soldiers they found in th nouses where they were billeted. The telegraph wires in the neighborhood of Warsaw were de stroved. Two thousand conscripts lately on rolled deserted, and assembled at different point Three centres of insurrection were in this way formed by bands, each about one thousand strong one in the direction of Minsk, eight versts from Tarsaw; the second at Blonie, and the third at Pultusk. One of these bands was dispersed; the others, after having crossed the Vistula, effected a junction with troops of insurgents tha had assembled in the forests of Nasielek. Combats had taken place in which a Russian colonel was wounded and a general killed, and the whole kingdon of Poland was declared in a state of siege The garrison of Warsaw was increased to fort ousand men, and the latest despatch from St Petersburg says "Warsaw is quiet." It was by no means certain, notwithstanding, that any de cided impression had been made on the insurrec

General Prim had resigned his com Director General of Engineers of the army of Spain. He will devote himself to the lead of the progressive political party in the kingdom.

The Dublin Freeman has reports from the co ties of Sligo and Tipperary, Ireland, which show that the distress amongst the laborers, small farmers and middle class storekeepers in these localities is exceedingly intense, wide-spread an every day tending more and more to their actual pauperism, exile or death.

The Liverpool cotton market, on the 29th ultir

was irregular and prices easier. Quotations wer harely maintained. On the 28th of January th market experienced a decline of one-half of penny. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady. Provisions were steady. Consols closed in London the 29th of January at 921/4 a 921/4 for money.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the Military Committee reported back Mr. Sumner's bill to raise three hundred thousand black soldiers, with the recom mendation that it do not pass, because the autho rity intended to be granted is sufficiently granted by the act of July 17, 1862. The Finance Commi tee reported a bill relative to the compensation of inspectors of customs in New York city. Several resolutions and bills, none of them, however, of eneral importance, were introduced. At the ex iration of the morning hour the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the governmen was taken up, and a warm political controvers ensued between Mr. Richardson on the one side and Messrs. Chandler and Lane on the other. Finally the amendment taxing bank circulation one per cent for two years and two per cent there after, instead of the sliding scale proposed by th House, was agreed to-20 against 16-and the bill passed by a vote of 32 against 4. The Senate then

djourned.

In the House of Representatives, the Naval Ap propriation bill was taken up. The amendment iss the seventy-six midshipmen appointed by the Secretary of the Navy contrary to law was rejected. The House, by a vote of 77 against 44, agreed to the amendment striking out an appro-priation of \$463,300 for the New York Navy Yard, and inserting \$1,213,000 for a floating or dry dock of sufficient size and capacity for raising any of the vessels now built. The Second Auditor was directed to inform the House if some plan ca not be devised to pay promptly to the families of deceased seldiers the \$100 bounty to which they are entitled. A bill was passed amending th Confiscation acts so as to provide that in all cases now or hereafter pending as to the ships, vessels or other property seized and condemned, the court dgment shall first provide for the payment from the proceeds of the sales of any be fide claim filed by any citizen of the United States or subject of a foreign Power, and properly estab lished—provided no such claim shall b the claimant shall have participated in disloyal practices in connection with the property. Private bills were considered and the House ad-

In the State Senate yesterday a large portion of the session was spent in the consideration of the bill for legalizing the acts of boards of supervisors to provide bounties for volunteers. So were reported upon favorably; among them that in reference to savings banks, and the bill to amend the charter of the United States

Trust Company,
In the Assembly notices were given of bills to locate the State Capitol in this city, and for a railroad through Cortlandt and other streets. The Se nate resolutions approving of President Lincol emancipation proclamation were introduced and laid over. The House adopted the resolution inthe expediency of imposing a tax on foreign residents who neglect to become naturalized. Con current resolutions condemning the Military bil now before the United States Senate were offered and laid over. A number of bills were introduced principally, however, of only a private or local character.

# MIRCELLAWROUS NEWS.

The steamship Champien, Captain Wilson, from Aspinwall 4th inst., under convoy of the gunboa Connecticut, arrived at this port last night. She brought \$359,978 in treasure and advices from New Granada. The mails from Central America the South Pacific had not reached Panama, and we consequently have no intelligence from those

It was announced yesterday, by telegraph, that the Legislature of Missouri had despaired of elect-ing a United States Senator and had adjourned its joint session until November next. It is a singular fact that in this contest all the candidates wer emancipationists, and only differed in the manne in which they desired Missouri to be made a free State. John S. Phelps was the democratic or con servative candidate. He favors emancipation, be cause, he says, there is no longer any security for slave property. He desires, however, that the negroes shall be set free in a constitutional way, and the owners compensated for their property. Robert M. Breckinridge was appear conservative candidate, and leans to the side of gradual emancipation. Samuel T. Glover was thought to b wavering on the different questions of emancipa tion, not having pledged himself to any particular cheme. James O. Broodhead was for immediat emancipation, with proper compensation. B Gratz Brown is a regular negro-worshipper. He is a rank abolitionist, and favors any scheme, from the President's proclamation to the underground railroad, that will tend to free the slaves.

Some of the radical republican journals state that ten regiments of negro volunteers could be raigned in the State of New York. Let us examin the colored population, and see how near this statement comes to the truth. According to the census of 1860 there were then 49,000 negroes in the State, and they may now number 50,000. Of these one-half are females, leaving 25,000 males. Taking from this last number the old, the sick, the infirm and the children, and we shall only have one in live of the twenty-five thousand capable of bearing arms. The only question to be decided is, volunteer, without bounty, to go to the war.

Commodore Robert F. Stockton will not, under any circumstances, allow his name to go befor the New Jersey Legislature in connection with the office of United States Senator.

Both houses of the Legislature of Pennsylvan have passed an act ceding to the United States League Island, provided the government will establish a navy yard there. League Island is in the Delaware river, just above its junction with the Schuylkill, and is included in Philadelphia county Nicholas Longworth, the great Western win grower, who died in Cincinnati on the 10th inst. eaves property valued at fifteen millions of dol lars. Mr. Longworth was eighty years old.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday John C. Long, charged with committing areon in the second degree, by setting fire to the premises No. 392 Bleecker street, was acquitted by a verdict of the jury. The will of Andrew H. Mickle, formerly Mayo

of the city, has been admitted to probate withou contest. The testator's estates, which were large are distributed among the members of his far The stock market was dull yesterday morning, w much change in prices, but much better, with

activity, in the afternoon. Money was worth six to seven per cent. Gold fluctuated between 155 and 156 closing bid. Exchange closed at 171%. The cotion market was dull and beavy yesterday. There was more doing in breadstuffs at an advance of 10c on flour, and Ic. a 2c. on wheat. Corn was also a shaddrimer. The grocery market was brisker, especially for Rio coffee, the sales of which were 4,700 bags. Pork was less inquired for, but was steady, while most other kind were large at from 55c. a 58c. The demand was good to wool, tallow and tobacco, but not active for the principal kinds of foreign merchandise. There were heavier freigh

Mr. Seward's Reply to Lonis Napoleon Peace Proposale—The Crisis and the

The masterly reply of Mr. Seward to the ex traordinary peace experiment lately proposes by the French government will command the universal approval of the loval States and of the loyal people of the rebellious States of this Union.

Louis Napoleon, sincerely deploring the cot ton famine in France resulting from this war, is sincerely an advocate for peace. Failing in his endeavors to induce England and Russia to join him in an effort of mediation, he advances di rectly the proposal to our government of a conference at some neutral place (without inter ruption to the war) between representamodestly expresses the opinion that such a con ference would most probably open the door t peace, although it might involve the recogn tion of a Southern confederacy. Now there i an air of confiding generosity in this propo tion which might excuse its absurdity but fo the opinion which it thus conveyed, that we ar wasting time in any further attempts to enforce the submission of the rebellious States to the Union, or to reclaim them in any way. Mr. Seward, in view of this stinging suggesti the very amiable despatch of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, treats his proposition with the spirit and emphasis which the occasion demands He informs the French government through Mr. Dayton that what Mr. Drouyn de Lhuye suggests is that "this government shall appoi issioners to meet on neutral ground com nissioners of the insurgents." This proposition Mr. Seward justly defines as one for entering upon the question whether the authority of the government "shall not be renounced, and wh ther the country shall not be delivered over to disunion, to be quickly followed by ever in creasing anarchy." Any overtures involving such contingencies are, of course, pronou utterly inadmissible. Louis Napoleon is in formed upon this point that there is not the least ground to suppose that anything but a separation of the Union would be accepted by the representatives of the controlling actors in this rebellion in the conference sug gested, and that, on "the other hand, this go ernment has not the least thought of reli quishing the trust which has been confided to it by the nation," of re-establishing the Union in its integrity. Having thus emphatically dismissed this

commendation from France for a peace confer once between commissioners from Washington and commissioners from Jeff. Davis, Mr. Seward reminds the French government that the Con gress of the United States is the appropriate body for a peace conference between the representatives of the loyal and disloyal States of the Union; and, with Louis Napoleon thus admonished, we shall probably not be disturbed for some time to come by any further efforts on his part as a mediator in b half of a peaceable separation of the Union

In this correspondence Mr. Seward amply sustains the high reputation which he ha achieved as a sagacious patriot and enlightened statesman in the management of our foreign re-lations, beginning with his original instructions as Secretary of State to our Ministers abroad If he has learned that in the outset he was too sanguine touching the suppression of the rebel lion, as we have all been taught by the sever experience of this gigantic struggle, he remain undismayed and unshaken as to the final leave We apprehend, however, that, as it was in the beginning so at this day, to some extent the administration fails to grasp the dimensions the difficulties and the dangers of this rebellion Experience has proved that President Lincoln has one man in his Cabinet equal to his position and the exigencies of the day. With men of corresponding capacity, sagacity and consist ency in the War, Navy and Treasury depart ments, our principal army would not now be halting midway between Washington and Richmond; our principal naval squadrons would not now be held at bay by the rebel defences at Charleston and Vicksburg; nor would the national finances, credit and currency be reduced to the verge of ruin by wasteful extravagances. exhausting corruptions and temporizing financial expedients.

The Secretary of State has a clear and satis factory record, while the general voice of the country has demanded, and still demands, reformation of the Cabinet to the extent at least of a new head over each of the departments of War, of the Navy and of the Treasury. And yet the abolition faction, recklessly pursuing their perilous game of rule or ruin, will not be satisfied short of the dismissal of Mr. Seward. Like Haman, they will not be happy while Mordecal is sitting at the king's gate. But we can tell the President that he has done quite enough to conciliate this miserable abolition faction; that the danger which be bas now most to fear is not the loss of this faction. nor the danger of European intervention, nor the failure of our land and naval forces in the field, but that it is the danger of overwhelming discords, party divisions, popular commotions. Such old fogvism is not a characteristic of this

riots, and a reign of bloody anarchy in the loyal

These fearful contingencies of the future at beginning to be foreshedowed in various forms of manifestation. They may be traced to the various natural causes of the public diseatisfaction with the present incompetent and blundering heads of the War, the Navy and Treasury departments; and the work of layed with safety to the administration or the internal peace of the loyal States. We have one revolutionary faction, represented by such ournals as the New York Tribune, Et Post and Times, and another fomenting dis oord, under the teachings of the New York Journal of Commerce, the Express and the tration can maintain the public peace only by a just, straightforward, conservativ policy, and by a competent Cabinet, which, in addition to Mr. Seward, will include some such man as Admiral Dupont at the head of the Navy Department, and some such universally acceptable man as General McClellan at the head of the army or the War Office.

The Horrible Treason of the Herald. The New York HERALB is sometimes charged with horrible treason by certain of its kind conemporaries. In what that treason consists i would be, at first sight, very difficult to deter-mine. Our devotion to the Union may seem treason in the eyes of those abolition organs which prefer disunion with emancipation to reunion with slavery. Our support of the administration may appear treasonable to the abolition orators who ory "God bless Abraham Lincoln!" in one breath, and denounce the Pre sident as a "tortoise" and a "slave" in the next. Our uncompromising adherence to those great principles which made this country glorious in the past, and which, we trust, will secure for us a still more glorious future, is doubtless deemed treasonable by all enemies of the country, North and South. Still, if brought to book, we doubt whether these fanatics could sustain the charges of treason against us upon such grounds as devotion to the Union, the administration and the best interests of the country. There are a few facts in regard to the HERALD, however, which cause our comtemporaries to attack us so bitterly and so frequently, and which constitute the real basis of their clamors about our horrible treason. These few facts are as fol-

First, the circulation of the HERALD far exceeds that of any of its contemporaries. Our circulation was always very large; but since this war broke out it has been nearly doubled. In spite of the increase in price, made necessary by the rise in paper, we are now printing more copies of the HERALD than ever before. Our is sue sometimes reaches as high as one hundred and thirty and one hundred and thirty-five thousand copies per day. We are also publishing very cheap edition of the WEEKLY HERALD, with all the news of the week, and with several special departments of great interest. The price of the WEEKLY HERALD is only Two dollars a year, and before the Presidential election in 1864 Its circulation will, from present indications, surpass that of all the other weekly pa pers of this city combined. A knowledge of these facts makes our rivals jealous, envious and spiteful. The Tribune especially suffers by comparison with the HERALD, and the sight of his rapidly decreasing subscription listwhich will soon fall below zero, and is at that suggestive point already-adds fresh fire to poor Greeley's fanaticism, and instigates him to those attacks upon us which do him more injury than he imagines, and which always result in a noticeable increase of our subscriptions. Our superiority in circulation, then, is one of the eatures of our horrible treason.

Secondly, the advertising patronage of th HERALD is more than double that of any of our contemporaries. This is, of course, the legitimate consequence of our superior circulation and renders our treason all the more horrible Advertising costs money, and when people spend money they desire to receive as much for t as possible. These truisms are particularly men feel the pressure of the war and the taxes. and housekeepers know to their sorrow that every article of use, comfort and luxury has adanced in price. Now, an advertisement in the HERALD reaches three or four times as many people as an advertisement in any other paper erefore the HERALD is the best advertising nedium. It is not at all singular, under thes circumstances, that we should receive the great est advertising patronage, and that the people generally, and business men especially, should wold the other papers and concentrate their advertisements upon the HERALD. This is bad or our contemporaries, and we pity them; but it is in accordance with the inevitable laws of trade, and cannot be prevented. In deed, so great is the demand for space in our advertising columns that we are constantly cramped for room to publish the news of the day in our double sheet, and shall be compelled before long, to issue a triple, or perhaps quadruple sheet, in order to accome sustomers. This will increase our berrible treason in the same proportion; but the faul rests with the intelligent public, and not with the HERALD. If it be treasonable to publish more advertisements than our would-be rivals. we are afraid that we shall be guilty of this treason for all time to come.

Thirdly and lastly-for the present-th HERALD publishes the news, political and military, domestic and foreign, not only in advance of all the other papers, but also in a more readable and attractive form, with greater accurac and fullness of detail, and with more genial, in teresting, amusing and important comment This fact accounts for our immense circulation and advertising patronage, and is, therefore "the head and front of our offending, and the essence of our horrible treason The managing editor of the Tribune in a letter to one of his correspondents wrote:- "The HERALD is constantly ahead We are always obliged to copy from it." As the Tribune is one of the most envious, scurrilous and abusive, as well as the dullest and most poverty stricken, of our contemporaries. we give its editor credit for this frank admision and unintentional enlogy, and shall ender vor to continue to deserve similar praise. The other papers, though not so candid, at least endorse the Tribune editor's verdict by copying our news and publishing it a day after everybody has read it in the Hanar.o. it is very evident, then, why the circulation of the other parers is so small and that of the Henand so large. A fast people like the Americans will not be content to wait until to morrow for news which they can read to-day at the same price.

ation. If it were, the country would never en one of the four great Powers of th world, and the HERALD would never have been the great power of the country. As it is, we are only the exponent of Americanism in our superior enterprise, circulation, advertising pa-tronage and influence. The Americans are deto be superior to any other nation in the world, and the HERALD would be really guilty of horrible treason if it did not always surpass all other papers.

for Mr. Soward. It is evident from the tone of the Fre

official and semi-official organs that the Em peror Napoleon perseveres in his determination of offering to this government his mediation We are inclined to believe that he will use his every effort to induce other European Powers to join him in this course of action, and that in furtherance of this desire he has appointed new ambassador to the Court of St. James. The person just displaced, the old Count de Flahault. was not sufficiently active to bring about a joint movement on the part of England with France as regards our affairs, and so Baron Gros, a bold, determined, experienced diplomat, assumes his position; and, if England can be won over to Napoleon's views, he is just the man to accomplish it. We do not anticipate, however that success will attend his efforts. land is but too glad to see France getting deeper and deeper in the tur-moils of that Mexican expedition to grant her assistance to Napoleon, for the purpose of making a great show by interfering with the United States, and enabling him, under cover of this move, to withdraw from the Mexican expedition. The statesmen of England are quite farseeing enough to comprehend that in any quarrel with us Napoleon must lose prestige and power, as we should certainly defeat his most vindictive efforts; and thus they will leave him to his fate, and let him get out of his present trouble as best he may A review of the movements of the French

army since they first invaded Mexico shows a total want of success. In no instance have the French gained any important or lasting benefit. They have spent millions upon millions of treasure, have lost thousands of men by the enemy and by disease, and are at this moment as far from the accomplishment of their purpose as on the day they first landed upon the gold of Mexico. Their reserves arrive at Vera Cruz but just in time to replace the victims of the fatal diseases which declmate their armies while in the matter of provisions and transports they find both falling ever into the hands of the guerillas or maranding bands, which prow around their encampments and seize upon th army trains and all stragglers. This is a fearful condition of affairs, and is rendered all the more disastrous and melancholy for France when we take into consideration that the people of Mexico, for whom the Emperor Napoleon is so ambitious, cannot comprehend the immer sity of his Majesty's views, and refuse his proffered aid and administration, and that with

Under these sad circumstances we deem it the duty of our government to show towards Napoleon III. the same solicitude which he betrays towards us, and we seriously call upon Mr. Seward to offer to France our mediation in Mexico. If that is not accepted, we must threaten to break the French blockade, and carry to the Mexicans arms and any munitions they may want, as a proof of our friendship for France and of our heartfelt desire to settle her troubles on this continent. We might, in imitation of England's example, build a few privateers (the word is more genteel than pirate), and prey upon French commerce, taking care, of course, to do so under the Mexican flag, although we may, if we choose, always in imitation of England, have the crew Americans. Should we, for the complete success of the enterprise in question, pick out our most experienced gunners, we should be imitating to the letter the example set us by

main blind to all the advantages of Napoleon' and lend the Mexicans armed aid against the French. All this, of course, as a proof of good will to France, and of our intense desire to bene

rendering to France good for good, and of proving to her Emperor how sensible we are of kindness and humane intentions towards us. In the eyes of the world we should assume the elevated position which Napoleon now so conspicuously holds, and which he has made a nonopoly. We should prove to alt that our own disasters and necessities do not blind us to the wants of our friends, and that we are ever ready to come to the aid of the afflicted. We must mediate that is clear; and we hope ou government will at once, in tumble imitation of the example set us by M. Mercier, despatch some diplomat to Mexico for the purpose of inducing the people of that country to fight to the last, and never abandon any place they may have contemplated leaving to its fate. M. Mer cler was immensely successful in this was Richmond tast year. Why should we way at Richmond tast year, achieve as much at Mexico. It is surely worth the trial. Let us mediate Mr. Seward. The matter is a say. We have but to follow the ex-

A New Proposal for Mediation-A Hint

determination which, instead of faltering,

Mr. Seward will, we hope, see at once the feasibility, not to say the humanity, of our suggestion. France is burning with impattence to mediate with us. We surely cannot be outdone by France in generosity. She feels the deepest commiseration for our misfortunes, and would at all risks and hazards stop the effusion of blood in our country. Surely we are bound to feel the same commiseration for her in Mexico. We must mediate, and the sooner the better. Our administration cannot plead other and more momentous occupations. Is not Napoleon overwhelmed with care and anxiety? Has he not enough and more than enough upon his hands? And yet we see that he devotes his attention to us with generous pertinacity. We must mediate; and the sooner Mr. Seward makes the proposal the sooner will we stand in a proper light before the world. The difficulties of France in Mexico are harrowing, and, what is more, they are increasing. The Mexicans rerule, and they are shedding the blood of their would-be benefactors. They lasso? them, assas sinate them, poison them. Really we must me diate, and, as a proof of untiring and devoted friendship to France, we must endeavor to induce other governments to join us in our offer. England would doubtless gladly act with us. Spain also; while, to render the offer the more gracious, our government should request our newspapers to intimate that, in case Napoleon refuses our services, the mediators will oreak the blockade of all the Mexican ports, fit her interests and those of the world at large. Mr. Seward has thus a grand opportunity of

Com. Roger Perry has also been nominated for retion to rank INCREASE OF THE PAY OF NEW YORK CUSTOM MOUSE THE SCHEME FOR ORGANIZING REGIMENTS OF The House bill for raising negro regiments sleeps upon the table of the Mintary Committee of the Senate. It has been intimated that it was distanteful to the abolition officers. Mr. summer introduced a bin a day or two since without any offices provisions about white officers. To day it was reported back, with a statement that it need any pass, as the President has full power to the premises under calating laws. This position was taken by some of

the radicals in the House.

THE SCHOONER EMMA TUTTLE AGAIN CAPTURED. The Nawy Department has received information of the capture, by the United States schooner Hope, of the schooler Emma Tuttle, flying the English flag, on the 27th of January, off t harleston. She purported to be from Nas

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WAR GAZETTE

BEAT OFFICIAL ...

Inquiry Relative to the Cotton and Other Tradic on the Mississippi River.
Wan Dwarrowr, Wannerow, Feb. 18, 1863.
Ordered, That a court of inquiry consisting of three
mpetent officers and a recorder be organized to inquir

Firm been engaged or directly or indirectly participated in traffic in cotton or other produce on the Mississippi river or its tributaries, to what extent, under what circum or its tributaries, to what sites the transaction.

Second—Whether any and what military officers have been granted licenses or permits for trade, to whom, as what time, with all the particulars thereof.

Third-Whether any and what military officers has other public property for private purposes. Fourth—And also to inquire and report upon

atters as may be directed.

espatch at Cairo, and hold their sessions at such place a may be most convenient for the investigation. The will prosecute with diligence the inquiry, and mal

SECRETARY OF WAR.

## GENERAL NEWS.

WASSINGTON, Feb. 13, 4868

THE DEBATE ON THE PINANCIAL MEASURES.

The bank features of the Finance bill had so tight a squeeze yeaterday, in Committee of the Whole of the Senate, that Mr. Fessenden to-day resorted to the taction of whipping in his political friends over the abouldors of a democrat. So when Mr. Powell asserted the superior value of local bank notes over government paper at the financial centres, Mr. Fessenden got off some periods assalling that Senator's lovalty, in much the same style of Marc Antony's address over the body of Cassar. The Senator from Kentucky over the body of Casar. The Senator from Kentucky, was loyal, but when something was proposed to supper the government he opposed that which made loyalty practical. So far as Mr. Powedl's reply was in vindica

tion of himself it was triumphent.

Though Mr. Fessenden made no cass against M Powell, he succeeded in gesting up a party feeting for the bank scheme; and Mr. Chandler, of Wohlgan, seized upon the occasion to say that if the government paper was no as valuable in New York as bank paper, it was because there are as many traitors there as in Southern citie He said the heart of the robellion was in the Nort among the copperhead democracy.

Mr. Fessenden made the matter so much of a party of

hat it is supposed that the prospects of the Bank bit the House have been materially advanced.

In the debate on the Bank bill most republican me

bers disclaimed any knowledge of banking and financia matters, and admitted the dominating mind of Mr. Chase Mr. Fessenden spoke of him as the pilot of the ship dur-ing this war. Mr. Richardson said that Judge Dougla-made his tour in the South to shape public sentimen there for standing by the government, whoever might be President; yet the administration of Buchauan we against him, as were the republicans. The latter had it against him, as were the republicans. The latter had it their chief counsels the late end of the Buchanan dy nasty—Stanton, Holt, Butler, &c. He said that next wed he should formally arrign Mr. Stanton before the Seaate The lutimation was also thrown out that the policy of the party in power was in a pacific direction. leader of the bank interest, Mr. Collamor, could no

got the attention of his party in the Senate as he has heretofore. He stopped speaking, saying that nobody wa-paying the least attention. aying the least attention.

enate this evening, Ser terrupted the discussion by charging upon Mr. Rich ardson that he had not answered a question h put to him some time previously respecting Score tary Stanton, although Sonator Rice had done so He read from a bit of paper an assertion that Secretary Stanton was in favor of sending reinforcements and sup-plies to Fort Sumter, and anybody who asserts the con-trary makes a false statement.

forcing that post he would now stand better before the if he had followed Mr. Cass' on signed when the government retused to do so.

Senaton Richardson replied indignantly to Mr.

Lane, declaring that he had made no sucpoint, and he would not allow the Senator to make a foreign issue for him. The Senator

seats are in close proximity, and when Mr. Richard sat down there was considerable angry gesticulation be tween them, and a scene was apprehended. Senator Powell, of Kentucky, called Senator Lane aside and held a long conversation with him, and Senator Rich ardson was called out of the chamber by a friend, after which both subsided into quietness. The prevailing opinion seemed to be that General Lane made an ungraciou

attempt to pick a quarrel. THE NATIONAL BANKING BILL The House has done nothing mure as yet with the Senate National Banking bill than order it to be printed.

nade good progress towards clearing the calendar. A mo-tion to adjourn over to Monday was rejected by a large MR. SEWARD'S COURSE REGARDING MEDIATION.

Loading radicals admit that Mr. Seward has exalted tions. The radicals thought that they had him or point, and accordingly they are much chopfa lien. OUR BELAVIORS WITH EUROPEAN POWERS.

From the tenor of despatches by the last forei can question is slightly improving, not merely in Gre Britain but on the Continent. There has been a minist rial crisis in Turkey in consequence of the irrascible an ungovernable temper of the Sultan. This, it is said, i causing much concern and apprehension of grave polis NOMINATIONS FOR MAJOR GIVERALS

nominations of Major Generals:—Brigadior General W. W Burns, Brigadier General George Stoneman and Brigadier General C. C. Wannburn. THE NOMINATION OF MAJOR AND BRIGADIES

The Senate, in executive session, last night declined to act upon the names of the forty-eight major generals and one hundred and fifty four brigadier generals nominated to that body. The list was returned to the President for

revision. The disposition is to have such officers judiciously selected from those now in the field, to the num br of twenty major generals and fifty brigadior generals, as additionally provided by the Senate bill which WAS DESIGN YESTERAY.
GENERAL PANES AND GENERAL PRES

So far from there being any disaffection in the com-mand of General Banks, as reported by the rebels, au-thentic information received here shows a directly conthentic information retrary state of affairs. Gen. Fremont, who arrived here last night, dined to day with Socretary Chase.

Major General John C. Fremont has made application

for active service. COM. PREBLE AND COM. PERRY NOMINATED FOR RE-

STORATION TO THE NAVY. Com. Preble, recently dismissed from the navy for per-mitting the entrance of the rebel steamer Orato into Me-bile, has been nominated for restoration to his rank in

INSURCIONS.

The bill to raise the pay of inspectors of the customs in New York city provides that they shall receive four dot.